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A PANATHENAIC AMPHORA WITH THE ARCHON'S
NAME ASTEIUS

IT was my good fortune last June to be the first to see in the hands of Athenian dealers in antiquities a new Panathenaic vase which had recently been found in many fragments in a grave southeast of the Philopappus Hill. It is of importance because only one other complete dated Panathenaic amphora and three small fragments, two of them having the same archon's name, are known definitely to come from Athens.¹

The vase has been repaired, and although it is in bad condition, the essential features have been recovered. It is 0.58 m. in height, and its greatest circumference is 1.01 m. Its shape is midway between the squatty low-necked early Panathenaic amphoras and the later long-necked and very slender specimens. It is similar to one in London pictured by Brauchitsch, *Die Panathenäischen Preisamphoren*, Tafel No. 6, and described p. 45, No. 76. It belongs to the class which Brauchitsch, p. 44, calls "Serie I (378 bis ca. 370), Jüngere Reihe der Panathenäischen Amphoren," but as it is dated, Brauchitsch's caption, p. 51 (Beginn der Datierung durch Archontennamen), must be transferred from his Serie II to Serie I. The parts between the two panels and below, including base and foot, the handles, and rim are covered with a black glaze. On the neck on both sides is a long tongue pattern, and above, where the handles join, a palmette chain.

¹ Cf. Robinson, *A.J.A.* XII, 1908, pp. 47, 48 (where the literature on Panathenaic vases is cited). The fragment there published, whose greatest height is 0.10 m., and whose greatest breadth is 0.07 m., now lacks the bit of Athena's shield which was formerly visible. A closer examination of the fragment, which is now in Baltimore, than I was able to make before, reveals part of Ν (Ν) above ΝΑΙΧΜΟ (written *κιορηδόν*), so that we must restore *ἄρχων Νέαιχμος* (320–19 B.C.), although in the years just preceding, 324–3, 323–2, 321–0, *ἄρχων* follows the name. Brauchitsch, *Die Panathenäischen Preisamphoren* (Teubner, 1910), does not cite this fragment.

The reverse, which is in a very damaged state, shows to the left a slender column whose capital is missing. To the right is the *brabeus*, of whom only the head and shoulders and part of the legs are preserved. He is bearded and wears a wreath on his head. He was clad in a himation, which can still be seen on his left shoulder, and which left his torso somewhat bare. He faces to the left toward the two nude wrestlers who, with right foot advanced, are bending forward, and probably seizing one another by the wrist. The heads and arms and upper part of the bodies and considerable portions of the legs are missing, so that we do not know exactly what hold they had, but the moment represented is one of those discussed by Gardiner, *J.H.S.* XXV, 1905, pp. 266-278. The nearest parallel is found on coins of Aspendus (*l.c.* p. 271, 9 c). There is no *ephedros* as is the case on other Panathenaic vases with a wrestling scene.¹

The obverse has the usual figure of Athena Promachos. The goddess advances to left, her left foot planted solidly on the ground, her right touching the ground only with the toes. She is clothed in a long Ionic chiton with overfold reaching below the hips. The end of this and the lower edge of the chiton itself are decorated with white spots over the black. These are found also on the aegis with the fringe of snakes. Athena's raised right arm grasps the spear, and her left holds the large round shield, which lacks the usual emblazonry (cf. Brauchitsch, *op. cit.* pp. 115 f.). On her head she wears the Attic helmet with tall crest, which projects high up into the tongue pattern. Her position is similar to that of the Athena in Brauchitsch's No. 76, except that in our vase the chiton follows the outline of the right leg more closely. White is used for all flesh parts, face, right arm, feet, and also for the incised lines which mark all the details in chiton, aegis, and helmet.

On either side of the goddess is a slender column,² as is

¹ Cf. Brauchitsch, *op. cit.* p. 146, "Brabeus sowohl wie Ephedros fehlen auf keinem der Bilder mit Ringkampf." But on this new vase and others, such as No. 451 in Athens and one in the British Museum, where the same sort of a wrestling scene is pictured, the *ephedros* is lacking.

² It is difficult to agree with Miss Bennett, *A.J.A.* XIII, 1909, p. 439, that these columns have cult significance, and are a survival of an aniconic image. Columns occur also on other kinds of vases with athletic scenes to typify the

usually the case. The capitals are not preserved, but they were undoubtedly of the Doric order and took one of the forms mentioned by Brauchitsch, *op. cit.* pp. 104 f. On top of each column was a figure of Winged Victory facing toward Athena, well preserved on that to the right but almost entirely gone on that to the left. The Victory to the right holds in her raised right hand a branch of olive, and in her left what appears to be a cornucopia (cf. Brauchitsch, pp. 110, 111). To the right of the left column, as in all the earlier Panathenaic vases, is the official inscription, designating the amphora as a prize of the games, arranged *stoichedon* with the bottom of the letters toward the column Τ]ΟΝΑΘΕΝΕΘΕΝΑΘΑΟΝ. Although the Ionic alphabet was officially introduced in Attica in 403 B.C., it was not used regularly on Panathenaic vases till 333 B.C. (cf. Brauchitsch, p. 122), and yet with the Attic short vowels we have here the Ionic lambda as in Brauchitsch's Nos. 84, 86, 95, *op. cit.*¹ Until 336 B.C. the two inscriptions with one exception (cf. Brauchitsch, p. 123) are on the inside of the columns. So here to the left of the right-hand column is the inscription ΕΤΙΑΞΤΕΙΟΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΞ, arranged *stoichedon* with the letters facing the same way as in the other inscription, *i.e.* with the bottom away from the column. This inscription is of great interest, because it gives an archon's name earlier than any hitherto known to occur on Panathenaic vases, and because the formula is different. Asteius was archon in 373-2 B.C., and the first archon in previous lists of dated Panathenaic vases is Polyzelus, 367-6 B.C. (cf. *A.J.A.* XII, 1908, p. 48). The usual formula is \acute{o} δέῖνα ἡρχε, which occurs only in the earlier vases of the fourth century B.C.,² or \acute{o} δέῖνα ἄρχων, or ἄρχων \acute{o} δέῖνα, but here is the first occurrence of the formula ἐπὶ τοῦ δέινος ἄρχοντος, which is so frequent in inscriptions on stone. We

palaestra or gymnasium. The emblems found on the columns are well collected and discussed by Brauchitsch, *op. cit.* pp. 104-115.

¹ For the amphora published by Hoppin, *A.J.A.* X, 1906, pp. 385 f., Brauchitsch, *op. cit.* p. 58, No. 92, gives the form Λ, but it is an Attic λ.

² Cf. Brauchitsch, *op. cit.* Nos. 83, 92, 96, fr. 113. P. 124 he says that in two instances (Nos. 120, 121) in place of the archon's name are found the names of other magistrates, *agonothetes* and *kosmetes*, but Wilhelm (*Beiträge zur Inschriftenkunde*, p. 82) has proved that in No. 121 we should read ταμ]ιεύοντος and not κοσμ.]ητεύοντος.

now know of twenty-four amphorae or fragments with sixteen archons' names, and in six cases the name of the same archon on two vases, and in one the name of the same archon on three vases. Only in the cases of Theophrastus and Pythodelus do the vases with the same archon's names not come from the same site. Since all previous lists are very incomplete and Brauchitsch gives none, I append one brought down to date, giving in parentheses Brauchitsch's numbers.¹

¹ In the museum at Eleusis there is an unpublished fragment of a Panathenaic vase with the letters ΙΜΟ. This is either part of Τιμοκράτης (364-3 B.C.) or Σιωπιδής (311-10 B.C.). Since the Ionic alphabet regularly occurs after 333 B.C., only the first seems possible. Also in Eleusis is a vase, not a mere fragment, as Brauchitsch, p. 56, says, with the name Charicleides, which will be published with the other Panathenaic vases at Eleusis by Pringsheim. For Aristodemus, Brauchitsch, p. 56, should refer to *Cl. R.* XIV, p. 474 f., and p. 65, read *Brit. Mus.* B. 611 for B. 605. For Theophrastus the arguments of Brauchitsch, p. 60, for the date 340-39 seem conclusive.

	ARCHON	DATE	PROVENIENCE	PRESENT LOCATION
1.	Asteius	373-2 B.C.	Athens	Athens
2 (84).	Polyzelus	367-6 B.C.	Teucheira	Brit. Mus. B. 603
3 (85).	Polyzelus	367-6 B.C.	Benghazi	Brussels
4.	Timocrates	364-3 B.C.	Eleusis (fragment)	Eleusis
5 (87).	Charicleides	363-2 B.C.	Eleusis	Eleusis
6 (89).	Aristodemus	352-1 B.C.	unknown (fragment)	Chicago (Tarbell)
7 (90).	Themistocles	347-6 B.C.	Athens (fragment)	Athens
8 (91).	Themistocles	347-6 B.C.	Athens (fragment)	Athens
9 (92).	Theophrastus	340-39 B.C.	Capua	Boston
10 (93).	Theophrastus	340-39 B.C.	Benghazi	Louvre
11 (95).	Pythodelus	336-5 B.C.	Caere	Brit. Mus. B. 607
12 (96).	Pythodelus	336-5 B.C.	Caere	Brit. Mus. B. 608
13 (97).	Pythodelus	336-5 B.C.	Athens	Munich
14 (99).	Nicocrates	333-2 B.C.	Benghazi	Brit. Mus. B. 609
15 (100).	Nicetes	332-1 B.C.	Capua	Brit. Mus. B. 610
16 (101).	Nicetes	332-1 B.C.	Cyrenaica	Paris (Feuarent)
17 (102).	Euthycritus	328-7 B.C.	Teucheira	Brit. Mus. B. 611
18 (103).	Euthycritus	328-7 B.C.	Cyrenaica	Berlin
19 (104).	Hegesias	324-3 B.C.	Benghazi	Louvre
20 (105).	Hegesias	324-3 B.C.	Tripolis	lost
21 (106).	Cephisodorus	323-2 B.C.	Benghazi	Louvre
22 (107).	Archippus	321-0 B.C.	Benghazi	Louvre
23.	Neaechmus	320-19 B.C.	Athens (fragment)	Baltimore
24 (108).	Polemon	312-11 B.C.	Eretria (fragment)	Athens

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